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EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POPULAR TALES.

[From Chamber's Edinburg Journal.]

The Red and White Lovers.
Or, THE DEATH BLANKET.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

A careful examination of the map of North America, will show that the Blackfeet are a race of Indians dwelling on the Marias, the Yellowstone; and other tributaries of the Missouri, bounded towards the north by the Ojibbeways and Knistenauxs, on the west by the Flatheads and Shoshonies, and on the east and south by the Corbeaux, or Crows. In number about sixty thousand, they are warlike and predatory in the extreme, treat the traders with hautiness, which, considering the fate of such aboriginal tribes as have mixed with the whites, is no less surprising; by their enemies they are called blood-thirsty and relentless; and by the few white men who have dwelt amongst them from other motives than that of disposing of the insidnous fire-water in exchange for furs, are designated as brave, fearless, honorable enemies, and true specimens of nature's gentlemen. Their costume is picturesque and elegant, though one feature in it is of a terrible cast. Beautifully dressed deerskin tunics, leggins and mocassins of the same, with a band two inches in width down the seams, exquisitely embroidered with porcupine quills, and further ornamented with small blocks of black hair taken from the scalps of the enemy—such is their apparel. When mounted on their sturdy horses, with the short bow of horn or *bois d'arc*, the arrow, shield, and long spear, they may not inaptly be called the American Arabs. The skin of a buffalo bull, carefully garnished with porcupine quills, and painted rudely inside with representations of battle scenes, is often used as a cloak. Their spear heads are of steel, and their shields of buffalo, hardened with glue from that animal's hoof, will, when new, [illegible] a rifle bullet. The women, obedient and meek, dress not so expensively, unless, indeed, it be a favorite young wife, upon whom, by way of great kindness, a coat of mountain goat-skin and a robe of young buffalo hide may be lavished. The costume of the children is so natural as to require no description, being, indeed, somewhat less intricate than that of the fat little native of Yucatan described by Stephens as putting on his hat as his sole article of clothing.

In the year 1828, a year ever memorable in the traditions of the Blackfeet nation, a village of this people was temporarily situated at the junction of a small stream with the Yellowstone. The tents were pitched on the right bank of the river to the number of 2500, placed along the water's edge in the position each thought most handy and convenient. For many days they had dwelt in that region, the buffalo being abundant and fat, and the hunters fully employed in laying in a stock of this staple food of the prairie. No animal is of greater utility than this mighty monarch of the American plains, the countless myriads of which, wandering hither and thither over the ocean-like expanse from the Rocky Mountains to Canada, and the frontiers of the States, is bread, meet and clothing to the wild red man. As it migrates, the Indian follows, and keeping in the rear of the mighty horde, chases it with his sturdy horse and unerring bow; and rarely, indeed, is the warrior without the means of satisfying his appetite. When it is remarked that the buffalo bull often weighs 2000 pounds, it is at once seen what an acquisition a single animal is to a village. If this were the proper place to do so, we would expatiate through many columns on the various uses of this animal. The wigwams of the the Blackfeet were made of buffalo skins sewed together, having been first dressed and shaped in a convenient manner. Some thirty pine poles, twenty-five feet in height, and lashed together at the summit, formed the frame, a hole at the top giving both light and vent to the smoke. Nothing can be more simple than the construction of this species of tent, which can be taken down and packed on the baggage horses, or dogs, with the utmost rapidity.

Early one morning, a short time after the sun had first shown itself from behind the low grassy mounds in the east, there lay concealed, on the ridge of a green knoll overlooking the village, a human being. His position was such as to command a full view of the whole of the lodges, the river, and the far spreading prairie, which, like a huge sea, swelled interminably to the east and the west, the north and the south. The muddy and cream-colored Yellowstone rolled majestically at his feet, heards of buffalo were visible grazing afar off, but for neither had the stranger any eye. His glance was fixed upon the village, in which was visible the stir of a hunting party.—Presently a long line of mounted warriors rode forth scouring the plain, and eager for the fray, though buffaloes, and not men, were the game sought after. Still the excitement was great—death was to be dealt around, and to the wild untutored Indian, the chase was a mimic representation of that far fiercer war held by him to be more ennobling and manly. At length, the women, children and old braves, alone remained within the circle of the wigwams; and most of the former began to employ themselves in the exercise of those duties which constitute the peculiar employment of these laborious and patient creatures. Some were engaged in dressing skins of deer, goat, or buffalo, others studiously labored at making pemmican, drying buffalo meat, and preparing marrow fat, called "trapper's butter," and other luxuries afforded by the carcass of the bison. Others, again, more feminately domestic, were sewing mocassins or tunics, nursing meanwhile, their dark-skinned babes, which, filthy and innocent as they appeared, were doomed, if they lived, to follow the war path, to chase their hereditary enemies, the Crows and the Assineboins, and to take their reeking scalps. Low, monotonous and yet musical, was the lullaby of these embrowned dames as they rocked the cradles by their every motion, it being, as usual, suspended to the back by a strap across the forehead. A few maidens, not yet entered on their matronal duties, sauntered down to the river side to bathe their dusky limbs, and these it was that the stranger watched with most evident interest. Presently one more comely than the rest, and who, though not more than sixteen, presented the air and mien of a princess—so firmly, majestically, and so bravely did she walk—separated herself from the rest, and, as if seeking for a more convenient spot, wandered down the stream towards the mound in question. A smile crossed the face of the skulking stranger; and rolling himself down the declivity on the opposite side to the village, he stood awaiting the girl's approach. Though darkened and tanned by exposure, it was plain he was a white man. Henry Williams, such was his name, a student of medicine, had, some six months back, reached the station of the American fur company at the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri.—Throughout the year, large parties of Indians assemble at this spot to trade peltries for powder, whiskey, beads, &c, and among these were the Pe-a-gan Blackfeet above described. Henry Williams had never been decidedly in love, many times he had fancied himself assailed by tender passion, but each time some little absence or other circumstance had disproved the idea. His heart was then peculiarly open to new impressions. He saw Ah-key-nes-tou, a young and handsome Blackfoot, (by the way, that pedal limb was in her a ruddy brown,) the affinanced bride of In-ne-cose, the Iron-horn. More reason for loving her. In-ne-cose was a morose and ill-favored Indian, whose only recommendation was his wealth, since he was not even full-blooded, his father having been of the hated race of the Crows, and at length released, his valor earned for him a high place among the relatives of his mother, though some shrewdly surmised that his abandonment of the country of his father arose from reasons not much to his credit. Still, he was rich in peltries, scalps and horses, had four wives already; and who could refuse him his daughter, even though that daughter were Ah-key-nes-tou? Williams thought the match a decidedly improper one, and as the girl wanted yet two months of sixteen, when the warrior was to claim his bride, he determined if possible to prevent it. The task was far from an easy one, since Ah-key-nes-tou, thought she owned to a secret predilection for her white lover, yet knew that she had been paid for, two horses having been recieved from In-ne-cose by her parents.—Now Ahkey, as Williams called her, was an honorable girl, and having, ere Henry paid his court to her, been proud of the richest in the tribe as her suitor, had not refused her consent to the match, especially when her little heart was gratified by the sight of two noble horses handed to her father in exchange for his daughter. But Williams had, during some stolen interviews, filled her head with new-fangled notions. He had persuaded the dusky damsel that mutual love was the most delightful thing in existence; had offered to quit home, friends, all for her sake; and wedding her, become a wild hunter of the prairie. Last, but not least, he intended to offer six horses as the bridal gift. Still, In-ne-cose had been accepted; Ah-key considered herself his affianced wife, and both the lovers were particularly miserable and uncomfortable. Williams had left the steamer in which he was journeying up stream, and which for the first time visited that remote spot in the wilderness, to hurry on to the Pe-a-gan Blackfoot village overland, and was one day in advance of his white friends.

Williams and Ah-key met, and, without speaking, seated themselves on a green bank.—The young man took the girl's hand, and looking her fondly in the face, remained silent during some minutes. At length he spoke.

"The days have been very long while the red-rose was absent from the sight of the young medicine. The sun was very bright; but I could not see; the moons are going fast, and the red-rose opens not its buds; soon, and the Iron-horn will want a fifth bride in his wigwam. The young medicine wishes but one bride; the earth is very full, but his tent is empty."

A slight tremor shook the Indian girl as she replied. It was, however, but for an instant.

"Ah-key-nes-tou has a heart, and it is very red; her father willed her to be the wife of a chief. Two have come, a red-skin and a pale-face. The red skin is brave, but his heart is black: it is that of a Crow. The pale-face is young, and his tongue speaks no lies: he has no mate. The heart of Ah-key-nes-tou is very small, it can hold but one. I see it, and it shows me the face of a young medicine; but a wide river parts the red-rose and the pale-face. In-ne-cose had in his hand a black horse swift as an antelope, and a brown mare which never tires; they are not to be found in their place. The father of Ah-key-nes-tou counts two more than he did when the moon was young."

"But," replied the young man, as with mixed joy and grief he listened to the sad musical tones of the Indian girl; "the medicine of the pale-faces is rich; he will give three horses for one that the Iron-horn has sent."

To be valued at six of these beautiful animals, was almost too much for the Blackfoot maiden; but she restrained her emotions of pride and replied, "The heart of my brother is large, he sets no count on a stray mule, but he cannot bring back the young moon. In-ne-cose misses his two steeds in the chase, and wants a squaw to dress his meat."

Now, the idea of Ah-key becoming anybody's squaw save his own, was more than Williams could look at patiently. His indignation would have exploded in words, but that, just as certain sentences of dire import were crowding to his tongue, his pretty Blackfoot mistress rose calmly, and yet with so keen a fire in her eye, that Henry saw something unusual had happened.

"My brother is very wise," said she smiling, "but he does not hear a snake in the grass. The Iron-horn sees afar off; the young medicine of the pale-faces is not in his own wigwam. But no Blackfoot must say that a brave has hidden near the camp of his friend. The red-rose will see if the water of the river can make her white, and my brother must go eat in the village of the Pe-a-gans."

Williams at once comprehended that In-ne-cose had been watching them. Though this was no pleasant intelligence, yet could he not but smile at the quiet humor of his ruddy mistress, who, sooth to say, could not be called fair. Her behest was obeyed in an instant, after a rapid inchange of several glances, which, amid lovers of all nations, creeds, and colors, are intuitively understood. His ponderous western rifle was then shouldered, and the summit of the mound once more gained. Standing so as to be seen by the whole village during some minutes, he slowly descended and walked towards the lodge of the principal chief, an old brave, who, besides being the father of Ah-key-nes-tou, had the additional recommendation of being a personal friend, in consequence of the interchange of certain gifts, wherein the white man had shown himself unprecedentedly liberal. The reception of the old man was cordial and warm; breakfast and pipe being immediately offered and accepted. After a due time devoted to the inhaling of the odoriforous kinnec-kinnec, Williams cautiously broached a subject which had occupied the thoughts and tongues of [illegible] of the old man's daughter. The chief owned that he should be highly honored by the white medicine's alliance, and equaly highly pleased by the promised horses; but the affianced state of the maiden was a matter of by far too serious moment, he argued to be treated lightly. "In-ne-cose is a warrior, a brave: his wigwam has many scalps; he has smoked his pipe in the council chamber, and his arm is very strong. The people of my tribe would say that War-Eagle was an old squaw if he shut his eyes against In-ne-cose." Williams owned that there certainly were difficulties to be got over, but still could not think any of them insurmountable.—He therefore quietly informed War-Eagle that a fire-ship was expected to reach the village before sunset, when his baggage and tent would be landed, preparatory to his taking up his residence among the Blackfeet. War-Eagle appeared pleased at the determination, and pointed out the summit of the hill where he had been first seen as an appropriate camping-ground. Williams assented, and then, mounting a swift horse lent him by the good old chief, hurried after the hunters.

Towards evening the approach of the steamer Yellowstone, or rather the fire-ship, being noised abroad, the whole population of the village, male and female, young and old, congregated on the water's edge to witness its arrival. There is no greater error in circulation with regard to the Indians, than that of either supposing them without curiosity, or as disdaining to evince any emotion of the kind. On great occasions, in solemn deliberation, when within view of thousands of whites, and perhaps among certain of the nobler tribes, the famed Indian stoicism certainly exists. But in their native wilds, surrounded only by their wives and little ones, they are true descendants of Eve, and can joke, laugh, and be curious with the best of us. The approach of a fire-canoe, of which the population had heard a description from the few who had seen one, was so rare and extraordinary an occurrence, that their anxiety was raised to the highest pitch.—Wherever the Yellowstone had been, she had been held by the Indians as big medicine. Unlike the Dutch at Newburgh, on the Hudson, who thought the steamer a floating saw-mill, they could give it no name; and when its twelve-pound cannon and eight-pound swivel were discharged at intervals, their wonder was complete. Some of the inhabitants threw their faces to the ground, and cried to the Great Spirit; some shot their horses and dogs, and sacrificed them to appease the Great Spirit, whom they conceived to be offended; some deserted their villages, and ran to the tops of the bluffs, some miles distant; and others came with great caution, and peeped over the bank of the river to see the fate of their chiefs, whose duty it was to approach and go on board. Sometimes they were thrown neck and heels over each other's heads and shoulders—men women, children, and dogs—sage, sachem, old and young—all in a mass, at the frightful discharge of the steam from the escape pipe, which the captain of the boat let loose for his own amusement."

After a short delay, Williams, who stood amid the throng of chiefs, gave notice that the steamer was in sight, and soon it became plainly visible ploughing its way up the winding river, its black smoke and white steam escaping at intervals, while the guns sent forth thunder. In-ne-cose, who has kept apart from his rival, scowling and fierce, now approached, and, terror and consternation in his face, plainly demonstrated his wish to be on good terms with the relative of so terrible a monster. Williams, however, scorned his advances, and remained in converse with War-Eagle. Meanwhile the boat came rapidly nearer and nearer, and various names were given it.—One called it the "big thunder-canoe," another the "big medicine canoe with eyes," and all decided that it was a great mystery. In a short time it came in front of the village, and all was still and silent as the grave until it was moored, when Williams led the chiefs down to the water's edge, and on board. In-ne-cose, not yet recovered from his anxiety, followed in the rear. Cordial greetings took place between the whites and the Blackfeet, who, however, were chiefly occupied in examining the wonderful structure which "saw its own way, and took the deep water in the middle of the channel."

Early on the following morning, the steamer, having landed the young medicine's tent and baggage on the beach, departed on its way down the river, leaving Williams alone with his red friends, save as far as an honest Canadian trapper might be considered society. Williams' first duty was to erect his wigwarm, and deposite his treasures therein, composed of ammunition, a medicine chest, and sundry matters agreeable both to male and female Indian taste. This, with the aid of Bogard, was soon effected, and on the very spot designated by War-Eagle. Scarcely was their duty concluded, when a messenger—an Indian lad, as usual—summoned the two white men to a council of the chiefs. Bogard and Williams obeyed, though neither could understand the reason or this sudden requisition. They, however, followed in silence, and were led to the open place of the village, in front of the council chamber, where the chiefs were assembled in the open air, in the presence of the women and young men. A single glance satisfied Williams of the nature of the subject to be deliberated upon. In-ne-cose was smoking his tomahawk pipe with the most stoical gravity, his form enveloped in a rare and beautiful Mexican poncho; but round the corners of his mouth there was a smile of malicious meaning, and a furtive rolling of the eyes towards the spot where, standing upright near her father, was Ah-key-nes-ton, a model of beauty and female modesty, with a slight dash of pride. As Henry Williams sat gravely down, forming one [illegible] tences Williams looked hastily at In-ne-cose, examined him curiously, and appearing convinced of the truth of his Canadian friend's remarks, he turned deadly pale, and a shudder came over him. Regaining his outward composure by a strong effort, the young medicine accepted the calumet, and took several whiffs; he then relapsed into inactivity. For ten minutes not a syllable arose, when at a sign from the War-Eagle, In-ne-cose arose.

"A pale-faced medicine, a son of the big thunder-canoe, has pitched his tent by the wigwams of the Blackfeet. It is good. There is much ground which is empty; there is plenty of buffalo; my young friend is rich, and a great warrior; his skin is white, but his heart is very red—he will be a friend to the Blackfoot who calls him brother. But the young medicine is alone; he has no squaw to cook his meat, to saddle his horse, and make his bed with soft skins and bulrushes—he has no wife to bring home the game which he kills, and the path to the Crows is very long; he cannot have a slave. Look around;—the young women of the tribe are many; the dogs of Assineboins came in the night, and took scalps like sneaking faint hearts, (Indian expression for a dandy, a character despised by these warlike people,) and the women are plenty as buffalo: they are very fair: my young friend is rich; he can buy two wives; let him choose;—and he can take his squaw when In-ne-cose takes Ah-key-nes-tou. I have said."

An emphatic "hugh!" proceeded from the whole circle, both those who understood the secret motives of the Iron-horn, congratulating him on his cunning, and those who did not, sincerely wishing to see the son of the big thunder-canoe adopted into the tribe. Williams rose immediately, (and as he understood the language sufficiently—An-ken-nes-tou had been his teacher,) addressed the assembly without the aid of an interpreter: "In-ne-cose is a dog." This unexpected opening rivetted every eye upon the speaker, though not a muscle appeared to move in any of the dusky forms, save Ah-ke-nes-tou, who looked at her lover admiringly. "His skin is that of a Blackfoot, because he is so very cunning, and has painted, but his heart is the heart of a Crow. Does a Blackfoot lie?—does a Blackfoot steal? It is a Crow that is guilty. The Great Spirit is angry; a vulture is among the eagles, and would carry away the prettiest eaglet; but the Manitou wills it not. In-ne-cose will be in his happy hunting-ground before the sun goes seven times to sleep; but In-ne-cose will take many Blackfeet with him—warriors, sachems, women, children, perhaps Ah-ke-nes-tou;" and Williams, deeply moved, could only add, "I have said."

The War-Eagle rose hastily, evidently alarmed, and turning to the young lover, said "My pale-face brother is very wise; the Great Spirit tells him his will. Why is he angry? In-ne-cose is a Crow, and if he be a vulture, and the Manitou says it, he must go."

In-ne-cose and Williams rose together, but the former, who, though not altogether successful in concealing his emotion, still preserved the stoical and calm gravity of a chief, gave way, and the young medicine proceeded to explain himself.—He informed the assembled warriors, in language too circumlocutory and figurative to be rendered into English literally—that on the passage up the Yellowstone, but two days before, a Mexican merchant, on his way to Santa Fe, had died of the small-pox, a disease which, he informed the Indians, was terribly contagious to those who were not guarded against it by a great medicine operation. The merchant who had died owned, among other things, the blanket or poncho, which now enveloped the form of In-ne-cose, and had actually breathed his last with it around him.—As all those in the steamboat, besides, were American citizens, and were vaccinated, the man's clothes had been merely hung up in the wind;—but In-ne-cose, having stolen the article in question, and worn it during many hours, he felt quite sure that death was his portion. Williams added, that every Indian who went near him, who touched him or his blanket, who came within range of the same atmosphere, would die also, unless, indeed, he could with his medicine save them. "It is very black; a dark night is coming; the Great Spirit is angry; one month, and perhaps not a Pe-a-gan lodge will be full. But In-ne-cose loves Ah-ke-nes-tou; let her go to the lodge of the pale-face, and the pale-face to the wigwam of the Iron-horn. Seven suns will not pass ere the great spirit calls many to his happy hunting-ground."

Long ere Williams had done speaking every living being within the arena had moved to a distance from In-ne-cose, who sat still smoking his pipe, to all outward appearance as calm as he had previously been. A slight pallor through his dusky skin might have been visible to a keen observer. Slowly rising at last, he turned gravely to Williams:

"The Great Spirit is in the clouds, and calls all his people to him, and they must go. The little ones of the Iron-horn slept on the mystery blanket: they woke, and were well. Will the bad spirit touch them?"

And disdaining to show fear for himself, the wretched man drew the poncho closer around him.

"The lightning blasts the old oak and the young saplins," replied Williams.

"In-ne-cose is rich, he has four squaws; if the young medicine of the pale-faces will drive away the bad spirit from the little ones, he may take Ah-key-nes-tou to his wigwam."

Williams seized the warrior's hand and wrung it with energy. Telling Bogard to lead Ah-key-[illegible] his tent and then to bring down his late rival to the Wigwams of his enemies. We hesitate to paint the scene which followed.—Let us borrow the words of a native historian.—"The infected article spread the dread infection among the whole tribe. They were amazed at the appearance of the disease. The red blotch, the bile, congestion of the lungs, liver, and brain, were all new to the medicine-men; and the body falling in pieces while they buried it, struck horror into every heart. In their frenzy and ignorance, despite the advice of the white doctor, they increased the number of their sweat ovens upon the banks of the stream; and, whether the burning fever or want of nervous action prevailed, whether frantic with pain or tottering in death, they were placed in them, sweated profusely, and plunged into the snowy waters of the river.—They endeavored for a time to bury their dead, but these were soon more numerous than the living. The evil-minded medicine-men of all ages had come in a body from the world of spirits to work the annihilation of the Blackfoot race. The Great Spirit had also placed the floods of his displeasure between himself and them; he had cast a mist over the eyes of their conjurors, that they might not know the remedial incantation.—Their hunts were ended; their bows were broken; the fire in the great pipe was extinguished forever: their graves called for them, and the call was now answered by a thousand dying groans. Mad with superstition and fear, brother forsook sister, father his son, and mother her suckling child, and fled to the elevated vales among the western heights, where the influence of the climate restored the remainder of the tribe to health. Of the 2500 families existing at the time the pestilence commenced, one or more members of 800 only survived its ravages; and even to this hour do the bones of 700 or 800 Blackfeet lie unburied among the decaying lodges of this deserted village on the banks of the Yellowstone."

In-ne-cose—some said the blanket was given him by a trader who hated the Blackfeet—died among the earliest; while Ah-ke-nes-tou, persuaded by Williams, was the first who fled. The medical student did his best to persuade the Indians to abandon the place at once; he also exerted himself to save as many as possible; but both his advice and remedies being disregarded, he took a canoe, and, with Ah-key-nes-tou—now an orphan—and Bogard, made the best of his way to St. Louis. No longer a lover of the wilds, he braved the ridicule of society, and marrying his Indian bride, took up his residence on the banks of the Missouri, in the town above-mentioned, and no medical man in the State has a higher reputation than our hero. Last time I heard of him was through a paragraph in the St. Louis Republican, which said, "For Senator, that eminent patriot, Dr. Henry Williams."

Marry not a man who is in the habit of running after all the girls in the country; because the affections are continually wavering, and therefore, never can be permanent.

Whoever is honest, generous, courteous, honorable, and candid, is a true gentleman, whether learned or unlearned, rich or poor.

FATAL RESULT OF A FROLIC.

There is a good deal of society among the Greek families of Anthens for a few weeks before the Carnaval. They meet together in the evenings and amuse themselves in a very agreeable manner. At one of these parties the discourse fell upon ghosts and spirits. Michael, who was present, declared that he had no faith in their existance. All there present exclaimed against what they called his free-masonry; and even his sister, who was not given to supersition, begged him to be silent lest he should offend the *neoiidhes*, who might punish him when he least expented it. He laughed and ridiculed Phrossa, offering to do anything to dare those redoubted spirits which the company would suggest. Nerio, a far greater sceptic than Michael, suddenly affected great respect for the invisible world, and, by exciting Michael, gradually engaged him, amidst the laughter of his companions, to undertake to fry a dozen of eggs on the tomb of a Turkish *santon*, a short distance beyond the Patissio gate, to leave the pot of charcoal to be seen next morning as a proof of his valor, and return to the party with the dish of eggs. The expedition was arranged in spite of the opposition of the ladies. Four or five of the young men promised to follow at a little distance unknown to Michael, to be repay least any thing should happen. Michael himself, with a *zembil* containing a pot of charcoal, a few eggs and a flask of oil, in one hand, and a frying pan and a small lantern in the other, closely enveloped in his dusty capote, proceed smiling to his task. The tomb of the Turk consisted of a marble cover taken from some ancient sarcophagus, and sustained at the corners by four small pillars of masonry, the top was not higher than an ordinary table, and below the marble slab there was an empty space between the columes. The night was extreme dark and cold, so that the friends of Michael, familiar as they were with their own native city, found some difficulty in following him without a lantern through the mass of ruins Athens then presented. As they approached the tomb they preceived that he had already lighted the charcoal, and was engaged in blowing it vigerously, as much to warm his hands as to prepare for his cooking operations. Creeping near him as possible without risking a discovery they heard to their amazement, a deep voice apparently proceeding from the tomb, which exclaimed, "Bou gedje kek sohuk adamlera. It must be a cold night for mankind." "Te pisevo effendi," said Michael in a careless tone, but nervously proceeded to pour the whole bottle of oil in the frying-pan. As soon as the oil was boiling and bubbling, the voice from the tomb again exclaimed, "Gaiour ne apayorsun, mangana pisheriorsun, yuckle burradam, aiver yiklomassun ben seni kibab, ederem, tahaumum yeriue, seni yerim," signifying pretty nearly, 'Infidel, what are you doing here? You appear to be cooking, fly hence, or I will eat my supper of thy carrion." And at the instant a head, covered with an enormous white turban, protruded itself from under the tombstone with open mouth. Michael either alarmed at the words and the apperation, or angry at the suspicion of a permediated trick on the part of his companions, seized the paiful of boiling oil, and poured the whole contents into the gaping mouth of the spectre, exclaiming, "An echeis toson orexin, na ta ladhi, Scheitan oglou! If you are so hungry, take the oil, son of Sultan!" A shriek which might have awakened the dead, proceeded from the figure, followed by a succession of hideous groans.—The friends of Michael rushed forward, but the lamp had fallen to the ground and was extinguished in the confusion. Some time elapsed ere it was found and lighted. The unfortunate figure was drawn forth, suffocated by the oil, and evidently in a dying state, if, indeed, life was not already extinct. Slowly the horrible truth became apparent. Nerio had seperated himself from the rest of the party unpreceived, disguised himself, and gained the tomb before the arrival of Michael, who thus became the murderer of his sister's lover. [Blackwood's Magazine.

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

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ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf32

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Horse Shoeing & Farriering.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the aojoining towns, that he has taken the Shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the business he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False-quarters, Interfereing, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

☞ Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N. CLIFFORD.

June 17, 1841. 3m6

WRIGHT'S

☞ INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS ☜

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vey wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre' lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitor of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'

—Indian Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base Imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, **198**
BOSTON,

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected Districs, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hiborn.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Canton, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J Coolidge.
Livermore(Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Charles Durell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.
Waterford, Chaplin Nelson

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy31—Dec. 26.

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hermorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cantaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, taken in such doses as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secreta ry and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on te contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them.

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Brigge, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Pumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpuss, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, Maine.

F. BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cautaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞ they can never do the least injury in any case whatever. ☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many now recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 481 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E Fuller.

Aug 27. 6m16ofly

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which only give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarbuttic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dyscntary, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangnary, female irregularities, strictures, fits, the dolourcux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of the subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that none *need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'S be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 1y

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞ TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Famile Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—Newry.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and nonresident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Newry, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the Collector, Columbus Eames, for the year 1843, has certified to me that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to him to collect by the Assessors of said town of Newry, and the following sums remain unpaid, viz:

Names of Non-residents.	Range.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Am't of Tax.
Trickey,	4	4	100	$20	34
Jacob Jackson,	5	4	100	20	34
G. Gurney,	5	2	100	20	34
O. C. Frost,			14	10	18
Supposed to be Theopilus Harris,			7661	766	12 88
Names of residents,					
Taxes on real estate unpaid.					
John B. Davis,					63
John Kilgore,					77
Josiah Smith,					3 36
Land taken from Andover West Surplus and annexed to Newry by an Act of the Legislature.					
Owners unkown,	10	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18
		6	100	10	18
		7	100	10	18
	11	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18
		6	100	10	18
	12	6	100	10	18
	13	1	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
	14	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
	15	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18
	16	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18

ENOCH FOSTER, Treasurer of Newry.

September 11th, 1844. 21

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Catharine Butterfield**, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of John Butterfield, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and to carry out the intention of said deceased, as expressed in his last Will and Testament. Said Executrix having also presented her first account of her administration of said estate for allowance.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of Levi Stowell, Administrator de bonis non, of the estate of Hiram Knight, late of Paris in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale would injure the residue, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

20 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Estate of

DANIEL H. WILEY,

late of Stow in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 6th day of August, A. D. 1844 are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of James Farrington, in said Stow, on the first and second Tuesdays of December next, from one until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

ABNER DAVIS
HENRY S FARRINGTON } Commissioners.

Stow, Sept. 3. 1844. 20

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Oxford, to recieve and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of

JOHN FIFIELD,

late of Stow, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 6th day of August, A. D. 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in, and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of the widow Sally Fifield, in said Stow, on the first and second Wednesdays of December next, from one, until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

ABNER DAVIS
HENRY S. FARRINGTON } Commissioners.

Stow, Sept. 3. 1844 20

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to recieve and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

CLEMENT SEAVEY,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 16th day of September, 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in, and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the same at the Inn of Gilbert Chapman, in West Bethel on the first Saturdays of Febuary and March next, from one until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOHN B. MASON
ANDREW STILES } Com'rs.

Bethel, Sept. 20, 1844. 20

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificitat Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14. 1842. 41

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Wm. Frost, 3d, Administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Everett, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented the return of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Henry C. Reed, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented a Petition for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale thereof will injure the residue, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges; also, for License to sell said deceased's interest in the homestead Farm of Andrew Richardson, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, the same having been mortgaged to said Joseph to secure the payment of a note of hand, which is unavailable as personal assets; also, a Petition of the Widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Peter C. Virgin, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Daniel Gould, late of said Rumford, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Merritt Farrar, Administrator of the estate of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to make a division among the heirs of said deceased of the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Josiah Keen, Administrator of the estate of Henry Lombard, late of said Turner, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition of the Widow praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Oxford Democrat.

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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POPULAR TALES.

[From Chamber's Edinburg Journal.]

The Red and White Lovers.

Or, THE DEATH BLANKET.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

A careful examination of the map of North America, will show that the Blackfeet are a race of Indians dwelling on the Marias, the Yellowstone; and other tributaries of the Missouri, bounded towards the north by the Ojibbeways and Knistenauxs, on the west by the Flatheads and Shoshonies, and on the east and south by the Corbeaux, or Crows. In number about sixty thousand, they are warlike and predatory in the extreme, treat the traders with hautiness, which, considering the fate of such aboriginal tribes as have mixed with the whites, is no less surprising; by their enemies they are called blood-thirsty and relentless; and by the few white men who have dwelt amongst them from other motives than that of disposing of the insidious fire-water in exchange for furs, are designated as brave, fearless, honorable enemies, and true specimens of nature's gentlemen. Their costume is picturesque and elegant, though one feature in it is of a terrible cast. Beautifully dressed deerskin tunics, leggins and moccasins of the same, with a band two inches in width down the seams, exquisitely embroidered with porcupine quills, and further ornamented with small blocks of black hair taken from the scalps of the enemy—such is their apparel. When mounted on their sturdy horses, with the short bow of horn or *bois d'arc*, the arrow, shield, and long spear, they may not inaptly be called the American Arabs. The skin of a buffalo bull, carefully garnished with porcupine quills, and painted rudely inside with representations of battle scenes, is often used as a cloak. Their spear heads are of steel, and their shields of buffalo, hardened with glue from that animal's hoof, will when new [illegible] a rifle bullet. The women, obedient and meek, dress not so expensively, unless, indeed, it be a favorite young wife, upon whom, by way of great kindness, a coat of mountain goat-skin and a robe of young buffalo hide may be lavished. The costume of the children is so natural as to require no description, being, indeed, somewhat less intricate than that of the fat little native of Yucatan described by Stephens as putting on his hat as his sole article of clothing.

In the year 1828, a year ever memorable in the traditions of the Blackfeet nation, a village of this people was temporarily situated at the junction of a small stream with the Yellowstone. The tents were pitched on the right bank of the river to the number of 2500, placed along the water's edge in the position each thought most handy and convenient. For many days they had dwelt in that region, the buffalo being abundant and fat, and the hunters fully employed in laying in a stock of this staple food of the prairie. No animal is of greater utility than this mighty monarch of the American plains, the countless myriads of which, wandering hither and thither over the ocean-like expanse from the Rocky Mountains to Canada, and the frontiers of the States, is bread, meet and clothing to the wild red man. As it migrates, the Indian follows, and keeping in the rear of the mighty horde, chases it with his sturdy horse and unerring bow; and rarely, indeed, is the warrior without the means of satisfying his appetite. When it is remarked that the buffalo bull often weighs 2000 pounds, it is at once seen what an acquisition a single animal is to a village. If this were the proper place to do so, we would expatiate through many columns on the various uses of this animal. The wigwams of the the Blackfeet were made of buffalo skins sewed together, having been first dressed and shaped in a convenient manner. Some thirty pine poles, twenty-five feet in height, and lashed together at the summit, formed the frame, a hole at the top giving both light and vent to the smoke. Nothing can be more simple than the construction of this species of tent, which can be taken down and packed on the baggage horses, or dogs, with the utmost rapidity.

Early one morning, a short time after the sun had first shown itself from behind the low grassy mounds in the east, there lay concealed, on the ridge of a green knoll overlooking the village, a human being. His position was such as to command a full view of the whole of the lodges, the river, and the far spreading prairie, which, like a huge sea, swelled interminably to the east and the west, the north and the south. The muddy and cream-colored Yellowstone rolled majestically at his feet, heards of buffalo were visible grazing afar off, but for neither had the stranger any eye. His glance was fixed upon the village, in which was visible the stir of a hunting party.—Presently a long line of mounted warriors rode forth scouring the plain, and eager for the fray, though buffaloes, and not men, were the game sought after. Still the excitement was great—death was to be dealt around, and to the wild untutored Indian, the chase was a manic representation of that far fiercer war held by him to be more ennobling and manly. At length, the women, children and old braves, alone remained within the circle of the wigwams; and most of the former began to employ themselves in the exercise of those duties which constitute the peculiar employment of these laborious and patient creatures. Some were engaged in dressing skins of deer, goat, or buffalo, others studiously labored at making pemmican, drying buffalo meat, and preparing marrow fat, called "trapper's butter," and other luxuries afforded by the carcass of the bison. Others, again, more feminately domestic, were sewing moccasins or tunics, nursing meanwhile, their dark-skinned babes, which, mild and innocent as they appeared, were doomed, if they lived, to follow the war path, to chase their hereditary enemies, the Crows and the Assineboins, and to take their reeking scalps. Low, monotonous and yet musical, was the lullaby of these embrowned dames as they rocked the cradles by their every motion, it being, as usual, suspended to the back by a strap across the forehead. A few maidens, not yet entered on their matronal duties, sauntered down to the river side to bathe their dusky limbs, and these it was that the stranger watched with most evident interest. Presently one more comely than the rest, and who, though not more than sixteen, presented the air and mien of a princess—so firmly, majestically, and so bravely did she walk—separated herself from the rest, and, as if seeking for a more convenient spot, wandered down the stream towards the mound in question. A smile crossed the face of the skulking stranger; and rolling himself down the declivity on the opposite side to the village, he stood awaiting the girl's approach. Though darkened and tanned by exposure, it was plain he was a white man. Henry Williams, such was his name, a student of medicine, had, some six months back, reached the station of the American fur company at the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri.—Throughout the year, large parties of Indians assemble at this spot to trade peltries for powder, whiskey, beads, &c, and among these were the Pe-a-gan Blackfeet above described. Henry Williams had never been decidedly in love, many times he had fancied himself assailed by tender passion, but each time some little absence or other circumstance had disproved the idea. His heart was then peculiarly open to new impressions. He saw Ah-key-nes-tou, a young and handsome Blackfoot, (by the way, that pedal limb was in her a ruddy brown,) the affinanced bride of In-ne-cose, the Iron-horn. More reason for loving her. In-ne-cose was a morose and ill-favored Indian, whose only recommendation was his wealth, since he was not even full-blooded, his father having been of the hated race of his mother's clan, and at length released, his valor earned for him a high place among the relatives of his mother, though some shrewdly surmised that his abandonment of the country of his father arose from reasons not much to his credit. Still, he was rich in peltries, scalps and horses, had four wives already; and who could refuse him his daughter, even though that daughter were Ah-key-nes-tou? Williams thought the match a decidedly improper one, and as the girl wanted yet two months of sixteen, when the warrior was to claim his bride, he determined if possible to prevent it. The task was far from an easy one, since Ah-key-nes-tou, thought she owned to a secret predilection for her white lover, yet knew that she had been paid for, two horses having been recieved from In-ne-cose by her parents.—Now Ahkey, as Williams called her, was an honorable girl, and having, ere Henry paid his court to her, been proud of the richest in the tribe as her suitor, had not refused her consent to the match, especially when her little heart was gratified by the sight of two noble horses handed to her father in exchange for his daughter. But Williams had, during some stolen interviews, filled her head with new-fangled notions. He had persuaded the dusky damsel that mutual love was the most delightful thing in existence; had offered to quit home, friends, all for her sake; and wedding her, become a wild hunter of the prairie. Last, but not least, he intended to offer six horses as the bridal gift. Still, In-ne-cose had been accepted; Ah-key considered herself his affianced wife, and both the lovers were particularly miserable and uncomfortable. Williams had left the steamer in which he was journeying up stream, and which for the first time visited that remote spot in the wilderness, to hurry on to the Pe-a-gan Blackfoot village overland, and was one day in advance of his white friends.

Williams and Ah-key met, and, without speaking, seated themselves on a green bank.—The young man took the girl's hand, and looking her fondly in the face, remained silent during some minutes. At length he spoke.

"The days have been very long while the red-rose was absent from the sight of the young medicine. The sun was very bright, but I could not see; the moons are going fast, and the red-rose opens not its buds; soon, and the Iron-horn will want a fifth bride in his wigwam. The young medicine wishes but one bride; the earth is very full, but his tent is empty."

A slight tremor shook the Indian girl as she replied. It was, however, but for an instant.

"Ah-key-nes-tou has a heart, and it is very red; her father willed her to be the wife of a chief. Two have come, a red-skin and a pale-face. The red skin is brave, but his heart is black: it is that of a Crow. The pale-face is young, and his tongue speaks no lies: he has no mate. The heart of Ah-key-nes-tou is very small, it can hold but one. I see it, and it shows me the face of a young medicine; but a wide river parts the red-rose and the pale-face. In-ne-cose had in his hand a black horse swift as an antelope, and a brown mare which never tires; they are not to be found in their place. The father of Ah-key-nes-tou counts two more than he did when the moon was young."

"But," replied the young man, as with mixed joy and grief he listened to the sad musical tones of the Indian girl; "the medicine of the pale-faces is rich; he will give three horses for one that the Iron-horn has sent."

To be valued at six of these beautiful animals, was almost too much for the Blackfoot maiden; but she restrained her emotions of pride and replied, "The heart of my brother is large, he sets no count on a stray mule, but he cannot bring back the young moon. In-ne-cose misses his two steeds in the chase, and wants a squaw to dress his meat."

Now, the idea of Ah-key becoming anybody's squaw save his own, was more than Williams could look at patiently. His indignation would have exploded in words, but that, just as certain sentences of dire import were crowding to his tongue, his pretty Blackfoot mistress rose calmly, and yet with so keen a fire in her eye, that Henry saw something unusual had happened.

"My brother is very wise," said she smiling, "but he does not hear a snake in the grass. The Iron-horn sees afar off; the young medicine of the pale-faces is not in his own wigwam. But no Blackfoot must say that a brave has hidden near the camp of his friend. The red-rose will see if the water of the river can make her white, and my brother must go eat in the village of the Pe-a-gans."

Williams at once comprehended that In-ne-cose had been watching them. Though this was no pleasant intelligence, yet could he not but smile at the quiet humor of his ruddy mistress, who, sooth to say, could not be called fair. Her behest was obeyed in an instant, after a rapid inchange of several glances, whigh, amid lovers of all nations, creeds, and colors, are intuitively understood. His ponderous western rifle was then shouldered, and the summit of the mound once more gained. Standing so as to be seen by the whole village during some minutes, he slowly descended and walked towards the lodge of the principal chief, an old brave, who, besides being the father of Ah-key-nes-tou, had the additional recommendation of being a personal friend, in consequence of the interchange of certain gifts, wherein the white man had shown himself unprecedentedly liberal. The reception of the old man was cordial and warm; breakfast and pipe being immediately offered and accepted. After a due time devoted to the inhaling of the odoriferous kinnec-kinnec, Williams cautiously broached a subject which had occupied the thoughts and tongues of [illegible] of the old man's daughter. The chief owned that he should be highly honored by the white medicine's alliance, and equaly highly pleased by the promised horses; but the affianced state of the maiden was a matter of by far too serious moment, he argued to be treated lightly. "In-ne-cose is a warrior, a brave; his wigwam has many scalps; he has smoked his pipe in the council chamber, and his arm is very strong. The people of my tribe would say that War-Eagle was an old squaw if he shut his eyes against In-ne-cose." Williams owned that there certainly were difficulties to be got over, but still could not think any of them insurmountable.—He therefore quietly informed War-Eagle that a fire-ship was expected to reach the village before sunset, when his baggage and tent would be landed, preparatory to his taking up his residence among the Blackfeet. War-Eagle appeared pleased at the determination, and pointed out the summit of the hill where he had been first seen as an appropriate camping-ground. Williams assented, and then, mounting a swift horse lent him by the good old chief, hurried after the hunters.

Towards evening the approach of the steamer Yellowstone, or rather the fire-ship, being noised abroad, the whole population of the village, male and female, young and old, congregated on the water's edge to witness its arrival. There is no greater error in circulation with regard to the Indians, than that of either supposing them without curiosity, or as disdaining to evince any emotion of the kind. On great occasions, in solemn deliberation, when within view of thousands of whites, and perhaps among certain of the nobler tribes, the famed Indian stoicism certainly exists. But in their native wilds, surrounded only by their wives and little ones, they are true descendants of Eve, and can joke, laugh, and be curious with the best of us. The approach of a fire-canoe, of which the population had heard a description from the few who had seen one, was so rare and extraordinary an occurrence, that their anxiety was raised to the highest pitch.—Wherever the Yellowstone had been, she had been held by the Indians as big medicine. Unlike the Dutch at Newburgh, on the Hudson, who thought the steamer a floating saw-mill, they could give it no name; and when its twelve-pound cannon and eight-pound swivel were discharged at intervals, their wonder was complete. "Some of the inhabitants threw their faces to the ground, and cried to the Great Spirit; some shot their horses and dogs, and sacrificed them to appease the Great Spirit, whom they conceived to be offended; some deserted their villages, and ran to the tops of the bluffs, some miles distant; and others came with great caution, and peeped over the bank of the river to see the fate of their chiefs, whose duty it was to approach and go on board. Sometimes they were thrown neck and heels over each other's heads and shoulders—men women, children, and dogs—sage, sachem, old and young—all in a mass, at the frightful discharge of the steam from the escape pipe, which the captain of the boat let loose for his own amusement."

After a short delay, Williams, who stood amid the throng of chiefs, gave notice that the steamer was in sight, and soon it became plainly visible ploughing its way up the winding river, its black smoke and white steam escaping at intervals, while the guns sent forth thunder. In-ne-cose, who has kept apart from his rival, scowling and fierce, now approached, and, terror and consternation in his face, plainly demonstrated his wish to be on good terms with the relative of so terrible a monster. Williams, however, scorned his advances, and remained in converse with War-Eagle. Meanwhile the boat came rapidly nearer and nearer, and various names were given it.—One called it the "big thunder-canoe," another the "big medicine canoe with eyes," and all decided that it was a great mystery. In a short time it came in front of the village, and all was still and silent as the grave until it was moored, when Williams led the chiefs down to the water's edge, and on board. In-ne-cose, not yet recovered from his anxiety, followed in the rear. Cordial greetings took place between the whites and the Blackfeet, who, however, were chiefly occupied in examining the wonderful structure which "saw its own way, and took the deep water in the middle of the channel."

Early on the following morning, the steamer, having landed the young medicine's tent and baggage on the beach, departed on its way down the river, leaving Williams alone with his red friends, save as far as an honest Canadian trapper might be consjdered society. Williams' first duty was to erect his wigwarm, and deposite his treasures therein, composed of ammunition, a medicine chest, and sundry matters agreeable both to male and female Indian taste. This, with the aid of Bogard, was soon effected, and on the very spot designated by War-Eagle. Scarcely was their duty concluded, when a messenger—an Indian lad, as usual—summoned the two white men to a council of the chiefs. Bogard and Williams obeyed, though neither could understand the reason or this sudden requisition. They, however, followed in silence, and were led to the open place of the village, in front of the council chamber, where the chiefs were assembled in the open air, in the presence of the women and young men. A single glance satisfied Williams of the nature of the subject to be deliberated upon. In-ne-cose was smoking his tomahawk pipe with the most stoical gravity, his form enveloped in a rare and beautiful Mexican poncho; but round the corners of his mouth there was a smile of malicious meaning, and a furtive rolling of the eyes towards the spot where, standing upright near her father, was Ah-key-nes-ton, a model of beauty and female modesty, with a slight dash of pride. As Henry Williams sat gravely down, forming one [illegible] tences Williams looked hastily at In-ne-cose, examined him curiously, and appearing convinced of the truth of his Canadian friend's remarks, he turned deadly pale, and a shudder came over him. Regaining his outward composure by a strong effort, the young medicine accepted the calumet, and took several whiffs; he then relapsed into inactivity. For ten minutes not a syllable arose, when at a sign from the War-Eagle, In-ne-cose arose.

"A pale-faced medicine, a son of the big thunder-canoe, has pitched his tent by the wigwams of the Blackfeet. It is good. There is much ground which is empty; there is plenty of buffalo; my young friend is rich, and a great warrior; his skin is white, but his heart is very red—he will be a friend to the Blackfoot who calls him brother. But the young medicine is alone; he has no squaw to cook his meat, to saddle his horse, and make his bed with soft skins and bulrushes—he has no wife to bring home the game which he kills, and the path to the Crows is very long; he cannot have a slave. Look around;—the young women of the tribe are many; the dogs of Assineboins came in the night, and took scalps like sneaking faint hearts, (Indian expression for a dandy, a character despised by these warlike people,) and the women are plenty as buffalo: they are very fair: my young friend is rich; he can buy two wives; let him choose;—and he can take his squaw when In-ne-cose takes Ah-key-nes-tou. I have said."

An emphatic "hugh!" proceeded from the whole circle, both those who understood the secret motives of the Iron-horn, congratulating him on his cunning, and those who did not, sincerely wishing to see the son of the big thunder-canoe adopted into the tribe. Williams rose immediately, (and as he understood the language sufficiently—Ah-ken-nes-tou had been his teacher,) addressed the assembly without the aid of an interpreter: "In-ne-cose is a dog." This unexpected opening rivetted every eye upon the speaker, though not a muscle appeared to move in any of the dusky forms, save Ah-ke-nes-tou, who looked at her lover admiringly. "His skin is that of a Blackfoot, because he is so very cunning, and has painted, but his heart is the heart of a Crow. Does a Blackfoot lie?—does a Blackfoot steal? It is a Crow that is guilty. The Great Spirit is angry; a vulture is among the eagles, and would carry away the prettiest eaglet; but the Manitou wills it not. In-ne-cose will be in his happy hunting-ground before the sun goes seven times to sleep; but In-ne-cose will take many Blackfeet with him—warriors, sachems, women, children, perhaps Ah-ke-nes-tou;" and Williams, deeply moved, could only add, "I have said."

The War-Eagle rose hastily, evidently alarmed, and turning to the young lover, said "My pale-face brother is very wise; the Great Spirit tells him his will. Why is he angry? In-ne-cose is a Crow, and if he be a vulture, and the Manitou says it, he must go."

In-ne-cose and Williams rose together, but the former, who, though not altogether successful in concealing his emotion, still preserved the stoical and calm gravity of a chief, gave way, and the young medicine proceeded to explain himself.—He informed the assembled warriors, in language too circumlocutory and figurative to be rendered into English literally—that on the passage up the Yellowstone, but two days before, a Mexican merchant, on his way to Santa Fe, had died of the small-pox, a disease which, he informed the Indians, was terribly contagious to those who were not guarded against it by a great medicine operation. The merchant who had died owned, among other things, the blanket or poncho, which now enveloped the form of In-ne-cose, and had actually breathed his last with it around him.—As all those in the steamboat, besides, were American citizens, and were vaccinated, the man's clothes had been merely hung up in the wind;—but In-ne-cose, having stolen the article in question, and worn it during many hours, he felt quite sure that death was his portion. Williams added, that every Indian who went near him, who touched him or his blanket, who came within range of the same atmosphere, would die also, unless, indeed, he could with his medicine save them. "It is very black; a dark night is coming; the Great Spirit is angry; one month, and perhaps not a Pe-a-gan lodge will be full. But In-ne-cose loves Ah-ke-nes-tou; let her go to the lodge of the pale-face, and the pale-face to the wigwam of the Iron-horn. Seven suns will not pass ere the great spirit calls many to his happy hunting-ground."

Long ere Williams had done speaking every living being within the arena had moved to a distance from In-ne-cose, who sat still smoking his pipe, to all outward appearance as calm as he had previously been. A slight pallor through his dusky skin might have been visible to a keen observer. Slowly rising at last, he turned gravely to Williams:

"The Great Spirit is in the clouds, and calls all his people to him, and they must go. The little ones of the Iron-horn slept on the mystery blanket: they woke, and were well. Will the bad spirit touch them?"

And disdaining to show fear for himself, the wretched man drew the poncho closer around him.

"The lightning blasts the old oak and the young saplins," replied Williams.

"In-ne-cose is rich, he has four squaws; if the young medicine of the pale-faces will drive away the bad spirit from the little ones, he may take Ah-key-nes-tou to his wigwam."

Williams seized the warrior's hand and wrung it with energy. Telling Bogard to lead Ah-key-[illegible] his tent, and then to bring down his late rival to the wigwams of his enemies. We hesitate to paint the scene which followed.—Let us borrow the words of a native historian.—"The infected article spread the dread infection among the whole tribe. They were amazed at the appearance of the disease. The red blotch, the bile, congestion of the lungs, liver, and brain, were all new to the medicine-men; and the body falling in pieces while they buried it, struck horror into every heart. In their frenzy and ignorance, despite the advice of the white doctor, they increased the number of their sweat ovens upon the banks of the stream; and, whether the burning fever or want of nervous action prevailed, whether frantic with pain or tottering in death, they were placed in them, sweated profusely, and plunged into the snowy waters of the river.—They endeavored for a time to bury their dead, but these were soon more numerous than the living. The evil-minded medicine-men of all ages had come in a body from the world of spirits to work the annihilation of the Blackfoot race. The Great Spirit had also placed the floods of his displeasure between himself and them; he had cast a mist over the eyes of their conjurors, that they might not know the remedial incantation.—Their hunts were ended; their bows were broken; the fire in the great pipe was extinguished forever: their graves called for them, and the call was new answered by a thousand dying groans. Mad with superstition and fear, brother forsook sister, father his son, and mother her suckling child, and fled to the elevated vales among the western heights, where the influence of the climate restored the remainder of the tribe to health. Of the 2500 families existing at the time the pestilence commenced, one or more members of 800 only survived its ravages; and even to this hour do the bones of 700 or 800 Blackfeet lie unburied among the decaying lodges of this deserted village on the banks of the Yellowstone."

In-ne-cose—some said the blanket was given him by a trader who hated the Blackfeet—died among the earliest; while Ah-ke-nes-tou, persuaded by Williams, was the first who fled. The medical student did his best to persuade the Indians to abandon the place at once; he also exerted himself to save as many as possible; but both his advice and remedies being disregarded, he took a canoe, and, with Ah-key-nes-tou—now an orphan—and Bogard, made the best of his way to St. Louis. No longer a lover of the wilds, he braved the ridicule of society, and marrying his Indian bride, took up his residence on the banks of the Missouri, in the town above-mentioned, and no medical man in the State has a higher reputation than our hero. Last time I heard of him was through a paragraph in the St. Louis Republican, which said, "For Senator, that eminent patriot, Dr. Henry Williams."

Marry not a man who is in the habit of running after all the girls in the country; because the affections are continually wavering, and therefore, never can be permanent.

Whoever is honest, generous, courteous, honorable, and candid, is a true gentleman, whether learned or unlearned, rich or poor.

From the Milwaukie Courier.

A PREDICTION.

You're going to be swallowed, Whigs,
I feel it in my bones;
You're swamped to a dead certainty
You'll see Davy Jones.
It's not a vision which I tell,
But that truth will prevail;
Salt river will engulph you all,
I hear the rising gale.

Coons! what have you been thinking of,
Amid the signs and warnings?
Your cabin sprees at midnight hour,
And guzzlings in the mornings!
Your fate is sealed and wafered, Whigs,
Postmarked, the whole collection,
And mailed for "saline depths," to be
Delivered per direction.

I think I see salt river's bed
Heaved up with a loud roaring,
And now the Whig party sinks,
The flood on it comes pouring.
Down, down, the poor coon party goes
Beneath the people's frown,
And old log cabins, gourds and all,
Dragged after, upside down.

"Let's pray," says one old frightened coon;
Another, "let us reason;"
Another says, "I think we orter
Thought of that in season."
And while they sink beneath the surf,
The waters o'er them risin,
Their feet stick in the Clay below,
Pressed down by Frelinghuysen.

I see it all as plain as day,
Behold the rising flood,
When like a lot of crawfish Whigs,
You'll wallow in Clay mud.
Come out at once, you're ruined Whigs,
Be not so cold and callious:
Get in out boat and save yourselves,
And vote for Polk and Dallas.

From the Madisonian.

CHARACTER OF HENRY CLAY.

Attributed to Daniel Webster.

In his Alexandria letter, Mr. Clay called the President a "weak, vacillating, faithless Chief Magistrate!" This was the language of Henry Clay, applied to John Tyler! Miserable miserable, contemptible as impotent, was such ribaldry. In what was Mr. Tyler vacillating?—He and Mr. Cley agreed years ago, that a Bank of the United States was unconstitutional. They took the doctrine from the school in which they were both bred. Mr. Clay has *altered* his opinion; Mr. Tyler *has not altered his*; and yet Mr. Clay lays the charge of vacillation upon Mr. Tyler; Did Mr. Clay Suppose that such monstrosities, such invention of absurdity would be swallowed by the people? Did he suppose that all men had lost their senses, as well as himself?

Mr Clay pronounced Mr. Tyler 'an unfaithful Magistrate." Unfaithful to whom? Unfaithful to what? Was he unfaithful to himself, to all his own opinions, and convictions of his whole life? Was he unfaithful to his country,? Has he shrunk at a perilous moment, from any duty however responsible, from any effort, however arduous, to restore the prosperity, maintain the honor, and promote the best interests of his country? Was he unfaithful to his country, because he would not postpone its interests to Mr Clay's advancement, because he would not be a tool in Mr. Clay's hands, because he could not be terrified, by the storm which has raised over his head that he became an object of much hatred. Mr. Clay, anxious to be regarded as a great whig martyr, told the good people of Alexandria, that no one had been honored with a larger share of Executive enmity than himself. This was all for effect. It was not true that he had been honored with an enmity, though it was very probable that he was honored with a good degree of scorn and contempt.

Let Mr. Clay go on; let him fill every newspaper in the country with his gross denunciations against the President; let him continue to set the example of one public man denouncing another as a changling and a traitor—that other being his countryman, and once his friend—let him ring the changes of such gross imputations at every dinner table at which he may sit for two years; let him do his best, or his worst, and what will the end be? He may complete the ruin of the whig party if that work be not already finished by him; he may and he certainly will if he can, embarrass the Administration, diminish its means of usefullness, at least for a time, and flatter himself with deceitful hopes for the future. —But all this will be vain. The promised future will never come. No, never.

Mr. Clay has now entirely thrown off his disguise, drawn his sword set up his standard, sounded his trumpet, and taken the field in open war, for a sixth and last campaign. "Victory or death!" It may be well for the American People, before they rally under his command, to make themselves sure of the precise objects they expect or desire to gain by the success of such a leader.—Indeed, we would like to know what "crowning glory" the great "Harry" himself anticipates as the final reward of his last contest. It is merely the Presidency? That one fond object of twenty-five years of long deferred hope, which for this quarter of a century he has regarded with the same admiration as the Persian looks up to the sun, and which, as it is about sinking from his sight forever, gleams yet brighter, and surrounds itself with yet gorgeous and golden hues? Ay, the Presidency, the Presidency. And now suppose it were attainable by Mr. Clay—does he think it would reward him for all the strife and pain and labor of so many years? Is he to find it, what no one else has found it, a balm for every sorrow and a sure recompense for every toil?—Is it to give him permanent and undisputed power? Is it to silence exasperated foes, and surround him with disinterested friends? Will it protect him from assaults without, or the gnawings of more deadly foes within? Will it guild his name with unsuspective purity, or elevate him above the reach of scorn?

It is no less strange than melancholly to see an individual now so far advanced towards his journey's end still strugling, with more than the ardor of his youth for a bauble by the way side, when he should be looking towards another goal and striving for a more lasting reward. Suppose him President, (by means of a coalition with the Globe,) and suppose that others, the friends of his youth and friends for thirty years, should fall upon him, strike their fangs into him, denouncing him as false and treacherous—treat him in short as he treats the present incumbent, and with justice, of which there is none in the attacts on Mr. Tyler—would he find himself reposing on a bed of roses?

But it even to Mr. Clay his success in the coming struggle would bring so little of real and substantial good, how much less would enure to his country?

We may form some idea of the blessings of an Administration of his, from the conduct of the last Congress, which was substantially his, and governed in most instances by his counsels.

Mr. Clay came to the extra session of the 57th Congress with whig majorities in both houses of Congress. He himself was put at the head of the most important committee of the Senate, and was known to have been consulted in the formation of every other committe. His personal and political friend was made Speaker in the House, and of course his voice was decisive in the arrangement of all the House Committees.

The Congress may be said to have been purely his, and indeed a great part of the Cabinet too. Thus armed with more than legal power, what did Mr. Clay accomplish for his country? What did he produce as the result of his power and skill? Dust and ashes! dust and ashes upon every interest and every occupation in the land!

THE JEWESS.

A TRADITION OF THE RABBIS.

The celebrated teacher Rabbi Meir sat during the whole of one Sabbath day in the public school instructing the people. During his absence from the house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to his bed-chamber, laid them out in the marriage bed and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening Rabbi Meir came home.

She reached him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank and asked—

'Where are my two sons, that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked around the school, and I did not see them there. Where are my sons, that they, too, may drink of the cup of blessing?'

'They will not be far off,' she said, and placed food before him, that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mood; and when she had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him:

'Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question,' he replied.

'A few days ago, a person entrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again. Should I give them up?'

'This is a question,' said Rabbi Meir, 'which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What, wouldst thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?'

'No,' she replied; 'but yet I tho't it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith.'

'She then led him to the chamber, and, stepping to the bed, took the covering from the dead bodies.'

'Ah! my sons! my sons!' thus loudly lamented the father; 'my sons! the light of my eyes and the light of my understanding! I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law.'

The mother turned away and wept bitterly.—At length she took her husband by the hand and said—

'Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was entrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord gave and the Lord has taken away, and Blessed be the Lord.'

'Blessed be the name of the Lord!' echoed Rabbi Meir, 'and blessed be his name for thy sake too; for well it is written, 'Whoso hath found a virtuous wife hath a greater treasure than costly pearl; she opened her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is a law of kindness.'

We do not think we have troubled the readers of the U. S Gazette more than half a dozen times with the above, and therefore we stand excused for copying it again. If any man has read it without a moistening of the eye, it must be because there have not been taken from him, what Rabbi Meir lost, or that there has not been left to him what was left to Rabbi Meir. Excessive grief indurates; it is that which is left that softens the heart to just appreciation of what is gone; and the true support of one bowed in affliction is another that bows to the same visitation.—U. S. Gazette.

THE "ROORBACK" FORGERY.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the original authority of the Roorback forgery has been traced to a Mr. Linn of Ithaca, who gave it to a young Whig, Mr. McKinley, of that town, to copy and to hand to the editor of the Ithaca Chronicle, with a prefatory communication signed, 'An Abolitionist.'

Mr. Linn has published an explanatory statement, to the effect that this imposture was a mere experiment to show the degraded character of the party press. That it was concocted between him and a whig gentleman of Ithaca, to test the truth of a declaration of the former, 'that the editor of the Ithaca Chronicle, moral and religious as he was allowed to be, would publish any falsehood, however gross, if he could thereby effect a political object.' Mr. Linn copied the extract from Featherstonhaugh, adding that the slaves spoken of belonged to James K. Polk. This was not strong enough, and the abomination about the 'branding' was added by his associate in the experiment. The communication and the extract were given to the editor of the Cronicle, and the name of Mr. Linn disclosed to him. When Mr. Linn understood that the communication was accepted and would appear, thinking the experiment had gone far enough, he disclosed to Mr. McKinley, who had brought it to the Chronicle, its nature and object, and he adds that he believes (as circumstances would appear to show was the fact) that the nature of the imposture was disclosed to the editor of the Chronicle before the publication of the piece.

Mr. Linn is certainly not a Democrat. He testifies himself to his high respect for Mr. Clay.

'So far as he interferes in political matters at all, says the Tompkins Democrat, his agency for several years past has been favorable to the whig cause; he voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, and is now partial to Clay.'

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 15, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

Democratic Principles.	Federal Whig Principles.
A JUDICIOUS AND EQUAL TARIFF with INCIDENTAL PROTECTION. *Proof*:—"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue—such an one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of Revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our own home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for Protection *merely*, and not for Revenue." [Polk's Letter to J. K. Kane.	A NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. *Proof*.—Refer to the Resolutions introduced by Henry Clay in 1839.
A SOUND and SAFE NATIONAL CURRENCY	A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF,—similar to the one now in operation, which nullifies the Declaration of Independence, and oppresses the Agriculturalist while it builds up the Manufacturer; granting privileges to one class which it denies to another.
An HONEST and ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION of the Government	ABOLITION and DESTRUCTION of the VETO POWER.
The Annexation of TEXAS as soon as practicable considering the rights of other Nations, and the obligations such a step may impose upon us.	A DISTRIBUTION of the PROCEEDS of the PUBLIC LANDS, in order to pave the way for an ASSUMPTION of the STATE DEBTS.
The IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND OCCUPATION OF OREGON.	An EXTRAVAGANT ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT, which is the natural consequence of an EXORBITANT TARIFF.
The ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.	*"A NATIONAL DEBT is a NATIONAL BLESSING."*
Opposition to the DISTRIBUTION POLICY; a measure both unconstitutional and unjust.	OPPOSITION to the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS under any circumstances.
Opposition to a UNITED STATES BANK.	Opposition to the OCCUPATION and POSSESSION of OREGON.
Opposition to a GOVERNMENT DEBT in time of peace.	These are some of the leading measures of the Whig party. They are such as will be adopted if the Whigs gain the ascendancy in the Government. We candidly believe that many if not all of these measures would prove highly injurious, and even disastrous to the future prosperity of the country. Such being our belief, we feel it to be our duty to urge upon all an examination of these principles, on both sides, and by all their consequences, those which to our common country.

Such are some of the leading Democratic measures—measures which, if they were adopted with such details as a sound and discriminating judgment might dictate, would do much to alleviate the present embarrassments and prevent their recurrence hereafter.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

FOR ELECTORS.

JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta.
JOHN STICKNEY of Calais.
ALFRED PIERCE, of Green.
JOHN FOSTER, of Jay.
ICHABOD JORDON, of Saco.
JOSHUA A. LOWELL, of East Machias.
NATHANIEL ROBINSON, of Dover.
LEVI MORRILL, of Westbrook.
THOMAS BARTLETT, of Hope.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Only five hundred majority for the Whigs!

Considering that the State of Maryland went for the whigs in 1840 by about 5000 majority, and that it elected its Governor by a majority nearly as large,—and taking into account, likewise, the unprecedented efforts that have been made by the whigs, and the influence of local questions,—we esteem the late election in that State as a Democratic triumph. It is a triumph of principle almost as great as if the Democracy had been victorious. For, be it known, we had nothing to hope in that State; but, on the contrary, expected it would continue on its whig march and elect the whig ticket by about 3000 majority. What is the result? Why that they have barely succeeded in electing their men by about 500 majority, and that, too, after having put forth their whole strength.

Local questions done much to produce this result. In the Districts where the Democrats had usually been triumphant, Internal Improvements had been commenced and were being completed. Carroll, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was opposed to Internal Improvements by the State, and was on this ground defeated; while Pratt, the Whig candidate, being in favor of them, was successful, having received a majority in some of the Democratic districts. In November, these local questions will have lost their importance and will not influence the Presidential vote. On this account we have great reason to believe the State will secure Electors in favor of Polk and Dallas.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The election in this State took place on the 8th inst. —last Tuesday. It was for Governor, members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. In Philadelphia City and County, and in the Counties of Delaware and Montgomery, the only ones heard from, the whigs have made a large gain since 1840. In these three Counties the Whigs have about 6633 majority. This news is somewhat unexpected; but, as it comes from a portion of the State which is generally Federal, we ought not to be disappointed. When the news from the other portions of the State has come in it will show a very different result.

STILL LATER—AND BETTER.

Since the above news was received, a private letter from a gentleman in Portland has been received, which gives more cheering intelligence. Instead of three Counties they had received, on Saturday morning, in Portland, returns from 30 Counties. The letter says, "We have heard from 30 Counties in Pennsylvania. They give the Democratic party 3000 majority.—With the same proportionate gain throughout the State our majority will not fall short of 10,000. We have gained thus far, three members of Congress. This news is later than you will receive from the papers.—New Jersey is Federal by a few hundred majority."

We look with interest for further returns, not doubting that they will be favorable to our cause.

LATER.—The Boston Mail was put into our hands yesterday which gives returns from 41 Counties.—These Counties show that the great Whig gain of nearly 7000 in Philadelphia County and vicinity has been entirely overcome, and that there is a fair Democratic majority thus far of 1,352, viz:—

For Shunk, (Dem.) - - - -	55,709
" Markle, (Whig) - - -	54,352

The whig papers concede that the State has gone for the Democrats by about 5000 majority.

Legislature, thus far.

	Dem.	Whig.	Native Americans.
Senate,	22	11	1
House,	45	39	8
Congress,	12	6	2

SUPREME COURT.

This Court commenced its Oct. Term in this place last Tuesday, Judge Shepley presiding. It still continues in session, and, it is supposed, will not rise until the last of the present week.

Several cases were disposed of last week. The case of Brown and Welch came on for trial and the Jury brought in a verdict in favor of the latter.

The State against Isaiah Willis, for Forgery, was the next on trial. This case occupied full two days. Judge Emery managed the case for the Government, and Gen. Fessenden and Levi Stowell, Esq. for Mr. Willis. The case was one of great magnitude, and was managed by both parties in a manner corresponding to its importance. After a protracted and careful examination, with able arguments on both sides, the Judge presented the case to the Jury in a clear and lucid manner, placing before them the law and the facts which would govern their verdict. After an absence of a short time the Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

After the verdict, Gen. Fessenden gave notice that he should move for a new trial, which he did on Saturday. The objection was to the admission as evidence of the Hutchinson letter, which went to show the death of John Jackson. The Judge, we understand, entertained the objection, and the question "whether this letter should be admitted," will be argued at the May Term of this Court. If the letter cannot be admitted, a new trial will be granted. Mr. Willis has been remanded to jail.

The Totherly case came on Saturday, but owing to a flaw in the Indictment the trial could not proceed.

APPEARANCES DECEITFUL.

Since the election in this State, we have been enjoying, to all appearance, a political calm. As if our opponents had been fairly and completely overthrown they have retired from the field and left it in the undisputed possession of their adversaries. The Mass Meetings which were holden by the Whigs in every portion of the State, and which were accompanied by the most persevering efforts to excite the feelings and enlist the sympathies of the people, have all died away. The Flags and Banners which might be seen waving at every turn, have all been taken down. And their boisterous workers, botters and braggers have become silent, and even sedate and respectful.

This great change means something. We think its meaning by no means equivocal; and look upon it as the calm that precedes the storm, and is portentous of evil. We look upon it as calculated to lull us into security, and as a stratagem by which to defeat a force which is absolutely invincible in open combat. We are not left without data in relation to its cause. The Whig State Committee, in their circular, which has been published in the Boston Atlas and carefully excluded from every Whig paper in this State, has given the order for the present state of things. In apologizing to their Massachusetts brethren for their late defeat, the committee say—"that it has been caused by too much reliance upon Mass Meetings and that there has been a want of personal application to the business," and they advise the Whigs of this State, as they value the success of their principles, to do their work more "*in detail*," and not rely so much on Mass Meetings.

This decree has gone forth and the whig "workers" are now obeying its mandates. It is equivalent to saying,—"You are unsuccessful when you undertake to influence the people publicly; try it "*in private.*"—This circular is, to our minds, a fair acknowledgment on the part of the Whig party, that their principles will not bear the exposure of light; and that when they are so exposed, defeat is the certain consequence. And therefore a resort is to be made to the more private and silent influences, as being the more potent and available.

We conceive it to be our duty to warn our friends against these seductive influences. We beg of them not to be deceived. Appearances are often deceitful, and we apprehend that the present appearances are highly so. We therefore call on all Democrats to watch, to work, and be on their guard. The time is near at hand; the crisis one of great interest; the object one of vast magnitude. Our opponents say they expect to carry the State. This expectation is based on something, and probably on this work "*in detail*," and betting, with other things to match. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." Beware then of this Whig advice, and look out for operations "*in detail*;" and a Whig defeat is certain.

Representatives.—As far as heard from the political complexion of the present House of Representatives stands 82 Democrats, 45 Whigs, 23 vacancies, or not heard from.

GREAT MASS MEETING IN ALBANY, N. Y.

The largest assembly ever convened in the United States.—From sixty to one hundred thousand Democrats present.

This meeting came off on the 5th inst., and whether we consider its numbers—its banners—its magnificence—its causes or its consequences, it fairly eclipses every thing of the kind which has occurred during the present contest. The mind is almost overwhelmed at the vastness of its numbers. They could only be estimated by the acre. No whig meeting can begin to compare with it.

The meeting was held in a ten acre field in the vicinity of Albany city. The multitude was addressed from eight different points, where stagings had been erected for the speakers. Among those who addressed the people on the occasion were Hon. M. Hoffman, Robert Tyler, Esq., son of the President, Gen. Dix, Messrs. J. T Brady, W. Edmonds, Alex. Wells, H. P. Barber, and many others.

The meeting was characterized by the greatest harmony and enthusiasm. The speakers portrayed in the most glowing colours the great principles and measures of the Democratic party; and a hearty response rose up in deep and hearty tones from the immense multitude.

The New York Plebeian from which we learn the above facts, says the effect of "the meeting this day has removed all doubt as to the State of New York. She will give her 36 Electoral votes to *James K. Polk* and *Geo. M. Dallas*; and at least 20,000 majority for *Wright* and *Gardner*."

New York is safe; and the prediction of the Plebeian is sure to be realized.

Appointment by the President.—Benj. Kingsbury, Jr. Esq. (former Editor of the Portland American,) as Surveyor of the Port of Portland, vs. B. Cushman removed.

This appointment, it is thought, will be viewed with favor on all hands. Mr. Kingsbury is well known in this State as an able and efficient Democrat, and as a gentleman of courteous manners, possessing a high sense of honor, and much of the cream of human kindness. As Editor of the "Portland American," his conduct was such as to call forth praises from all parties; and many were the regrets, when he retired from that situation, that he should have left a place which he was so well fitted to occupy with honor to himself as well as profit and satisfaction to his readers. His character for integrity and uprightness of purpose guarantee success in his new vocation.

Hon. Virgil. D. Parris has been appointed United States Marshall for this District in the place of John D. Kinsman, Esq., and entered upon the duties of the office yesterday.

Mr. Parris is well known throughout the state as a bold, uncompromising democrat, and a high-minded, honorable man. As member of Congress, member of the State Legislature and Senate for many years, and as President of the Senate, he has won the esteem of the people by his fidelity to them and to the interests of the State. We are satisfied that this appointment will be generally acceptable.—Port. American.

BETS.—J. O. Arrive, of the Globe has bet with Buckrod Taylor, of Virginia, $1000 that Clay will not receive the vote of Pennsylvania; $1000 that he will not be President of the U. S.; and $500 that the Electors in the several States for James K. Polk will receive more votes in the aggregate than those for Mr. Clay, exclusive of those who are chosen by the Legislatures.

Things we should like to know.—Where certain Whigs in this County receive their money from for betting?

How it is that certain Whigs in this County, who cannot or will not pay their honest debts, have money in abundance for betting purposes?

Why this money cannot be used for paying debts as well as for betting?

If these persons receive this money from a fund, does it come from the United States or Great Britain, —is it American or "British Gold?"

Ohio.—Few returns have been received, and these are not of the most favorable kind. The three Counties heard from show a whig majority of 645, nearly the same as in '40. Only partial returns from other Counties have been received.

Wrong Somewhere.—The whigs say they have a majority of 87 in the State of Delaware. Our papers say that the Democrats have a majority of 45. Which is correct. One or the other must be false. We are desirous of giving correct returns, and should be glad to do so in the present case.

Delaware.—From all accounts this State has gone in favor of the Democratic party. We have made a gain in the State, since '40, of over **1100**! Little Delaware will, in all probability, give her three Electoral votes for Polk and Dallas.

Town Courts.—It will be remembered that one of the conditions of the law passed last winter in relation to Town Courts was, "that in any County where a majority of the people voted for it, the Bill should become a Law." Thus far we have heard of but one County that has probably voted in its favor; and that is Waldo. The Bill met with but little favor in "Old Oxford."

The Augusta Age.—We regret to see it announced that George M. Weston, Esq., has retired from the editorial charge of this influential democratic journal. Mr. Weston is one of the ablest political writers in the country, and has contributed most essentially to produce the glorious result which has just crowned the exertions of our brethren in Maine. We do not know to what pursuit Mr. W. intends to devote his eminent talents, hereafter, but we hope those great principles of republican government which have had in him so powerful an advocate will continue to receive his support in some manner that will enable his party to derive the full benefit of his abilites and experiance.—Boston Post.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL CONVENTION, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Pursuant to previous notice a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the Oxford portion of the 4th Congressional District was holden at the Inn of Jonathan Virgin, Esq. in Rumford, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1844, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported as an Elector of President and Vice President.

The meeting having been called to order by Moses F. Kimball, Esq., of Rumford, Thomas Crocker, Esq. of Paris, was chosen President, and Ephraim Marble, Esq. of Dixfield, Secretary.

Isaac C. Washburn, Esq of Dixfield, Capt Thomas Abbott, of Andover, and John Porter, Esq. of Paris, were chosen a Committee to receive the credentials of members; who, having attended to that duty, reported the names of the following gentlemen as members of this Convention, which report was accepted.

Paris, Thomas Crocker, John Porter, Geo. P. Hooper, Benj. Ryerson.

Woodstock, Col. P. Dudley, Capt. H. Whitman.

Mexico, E. Harlow, G. A. Wilson.

Peru, Dean Lunt, R. B. Wait, N. Knight.

Buckfield, L. Swallow, A. Parsons, D. Chase, J. T. Buck.

Hanover, Adam Willis.

Canton, James M. Holland, Peter Hathaway, David Austin.

Andover, S. R. Chapman, T. Abbott.

Dixfield, I. C. Washburn, E. Marble, S. White.

Rumford, M. F. Kimball, O. Lufkin, Kimball Martin, Jr.

Andover N. Surplus, Benj. Newton.

Voted—That the Committee on credentials be a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes for a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice President, who reported that ALFRED PIERCE of Greene, was the candidate selected by the Convention.

Isaac C. Washburn, John Porter, Ephraim Marble, James M. Holland, and Ephraim Harlow, were chosen a Committee to draft Resolutions, who reported the following.

Resolved, That in view of the late election in this State, together with those that have recently taken place in other States, we have the most cheering prospect before us, and the strongest, the almost certain, proof that a glorious triumph awaits us in November next; that the prudent, discreet and patriotic course pursued by James K. Polk and George M. Dallas since their nomination at the Baltimore Convention give assurance, zeal, and strength for the approaching contest, while it raises still higher in our estimation the worth of our candidates—the champions of our cause.

Resolved, That we rejoice with heartfelt satisfaction at the cheering news from Great Britian of the liberation of the noble O'Connel: that it is an evidence that aristocracies are being battered down by the steady advances of liberal principles and the general tendency of mankind to think and act for themselves; but that we keenly feel the deep disgrace brought upon our own beloved country by contrasting the more liberal course of an aristocracy with that of an independent State of this *free* Government in the unjust imprisonment of Thomas W. Dorr; that while we feel that he has been deeply wronged and wickedly oppressed, we will continue to plead his cause, and urge upon our fellows the importance of unwearied exertion to secure his speedy liberation from that loathsome incarceration, which has covered his unjust accusers and persecutors with deep and eternal disgrace.

Resolved, That we most cheerfully recommend to the Democracy of this State the Hon. ALFRED PIERCE, of Greene, the candidate which we have this day put in nomination for Presidental Elector of the 4th Congressional District—that we have the fullest confidence in his moral worth as a man, as well as in his political integrity, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election, as well as the whole Democratic Electoral ticket of the State.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to J. C. Virgin, Esq. for the use of his Hall, and also for the courteous and gentlemanly manner in which he accommodated the members of this Convention.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President for the courteous and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Oxford Democrat and Maine Inquirer.

THOMAS CROCKER, President.
EPHRAIM MARBLE, Secretary.

ORGANIZATION.

Democrats! To carry the Presidential election triumphantly, in November, you have but two things to do.

First, BRING YOUR WHOLE FORCE TO THE POLLS.

Secondly, PREVENT FRAUDULENT VOTING.

The country is with you; let the people speak out, and the day is ours. With a perfect organization to effect these two objects, you have the election, if not a word more of argument were spoken and published. Without it, argument may be unavailing.

GO TO WORK. Do not omit argument; it is always a powerful auxiliary; but "WE MUST TOIL IF WE WOULD WIN."—Kendall's Expositor.

☞The following is an exact copy of one of a series of resolutions of like tenor, offered to the Kentucky legislature a few years ago by Cassius M. Clay:

"*Resolved*, That the admission of Texas into this Union is expedient and desirable, thereby diminishing the expenses of peace, and lessening the chances of war—giving us wealth and population at home, and elevating us among foreign nations."

The Hon. G. A. Proffit, (late Minister to Brazil) arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday last, in the U. S. ship Cayne, from Rio Janeiro.

MORE OF THE ROORBACK FORGERY.

The falsity of the whig statement that the author of the Roorback Forgery, Mr. Linn of Ithaca, is a democrat, is fully established by the following affidavits which have been published in the Ithica Journal—

STATE OF NEW YORK, } *Tompkins co. ss.* }

George G Freer, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that William Linn, Esq. voted the Harrison Electoral ticket, in 1840, and within 30 days last past has said in the hearing of this deponent "that he hoped Henry Clay would be elected.

GEORGE G. FREER.

Subscribed and sworn this 30th day of September, 1844. }
R. GOSMAN, *Sup. Court Com.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, } *Tompkins co. ss.* }

Ephriam Labar being duly sworn, deposes and says, that since the nomination of Henry Clay last spring, deponent has had frequent conversations with Wm. Linn upon political topics, and that said Linn has always argued in favor of Henry Clay and whig principles. E. LABAR.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 30th day of Sept. 1844. }
R. GOSMAN, *Sup. Court Com.*

The base attempt of the whigs to fasten the origin of this forgery upon a democrat thus falls to the ground. The forgery and the falsehood will both fail of any other effect than to excite a just indignation against their authors.—N. E. Dem.

MATTERS WORTH RECOLLECTING.

Here are some of the promises made by the Whigs in 1840:

They would appoint no member of Congress to office.

They would make no removals for opinion's sake.

They would reduce the exdenditures.

They would pay off the national debt.

They would seperate the 'purse and the sword' from the hands of the Executive.

They would make a sound and uniform national currency.

They would regulate the 'exchanges.'

They would raise the price of produce.

They would increase the wages of labor.

They would 'relieve the people.'

How have these promises been kept? This is a fair question Let us see the answer:

1. On the very day Gen. Harrison took the chair; ay, before he had time to warm the seat, four Whig members of Congress were appointed to Cabinet offices, and since that time the number of members of Congress confirmed in office by the Whig Senate is greater than at any previous period since the time of Washington.

2. Mr. Granger, the Postmaster General removed 1,700 postmasters during his brief power, 'for opinion's sake,' and subsequently boasted that, if he had continued in office, he should have guillotined 5,000 more.

3. The Whig Congress, when it adjourned on the 3d of March, 1843, left a national debt of nearly FIFTY-NINE MILLIONS. When Mr. Van Buren retired it was about 5,000,000. Heaven only knows what it would have been had not President Tyler interposed the veto power.

The expenditures during Mr Van Buren's last year were $22,351,147. During the first year of the 'retrenchment' Whigs they were $26,394,242, and during the next two years averaged near $25,000,000.

4. The 'purse and sword' were seperated by a law passed under Van Buren's administration, imposing a fine and penalty on all who use public money for private purposes.

The Whigs as soon as they came into power, united the 'purse and sword' again, by repealing this law without providing a substitute.

5. Having done nothing to improve the currency, of course they have not kept that promise. The currency was good when they commenced their attack upon it, and it is good now, but no thanks to them. It regulated itself, as the Democrats always said it would. And as to the 'exchanges,' there was no more regulation under a National Bank than there has been since.

6 Under the Whig Administration, the prices of produce and the wages of labor have been reduced, notwithstanding the Whigs promised the people 'two dollars a day and roast beef,' and 'better times.'

AMERICAN NOTION OF ARISTOCRATIC BEHAVIOR.

A correspondent of the Dollar Magazine, published in Philadelphia, gives the following curious information to his brother Republicans as to the characteristics of aristocracy:—

I have in my travels heard a great deal said at one time and another about aristocracy; and I have seen people who talked very much against it, and yet could not tell exactly what it is.—Now, as I have never been an aristocrat myself, and will never be so if I can help it, I shall be glad to give some notion of what are the symptoms and character of this much dreaded monster.

While I was travelling, some years ago, in the middle and back parts of the State of Pennsylvania I came one night to an inn with another traveller, and after supper, we were both put into a large room containing three beds. We had just got in them when a very decent young man came up with a candle in his hand, and began to undress himself at the side of the third. I should have mentioned it was of a Saturday night.

Well, when the young man had undressed himself, he put out the light—and then, *taking his shirt off*, got into bed. We could see this by the moon, which was shining quite bright at the time. My fellow-traveller had shown, even during supper, that he liked to have his own way, and did not care much for anybody's convenience interfering with his. Perhaps I am rather uncharitable in this matter, however, for upon reflecting, I don't believe he thought about any one else at all.

Well, as soon as the young man had covered himself with the bed clothes, my fellow traveller called out in a loud and domineering manner, "Are you going to sleep without your shirt?"—as no answer was given, he cried out again very boisterously, (for he was more than six feet high, and thick in proportion,) "Do you intend to sleep in the room without your shirt, sir?" "I shall do as I like," was the answer now. "I'll be —— if you do," says the other, "get up and put on your shirt, or I'll put you out of the room."—With that he threw one of his legs out within sight of the young man who might have a specimen of the force with which he was threatened. "It's a hard case," says the young man, "that I can't please myself in a matter that concerns nobody else." But the other persisted that it did concern him to have any body sleep in the same room with him without having a shirt on. At last the young man stated that he had come thus far on a visit to a sweatheart, whom he should see next morning—and knowing, as it seemed, that he should have no chance in resisting his huge adversary, he entreated as a favor that he might be permitted to reserve his shirt for service next day. I was much moved by this plea, and the tone of humble entreaty—but the effectual hard-hearted man was not touched at all—and the poor young fellow was actually obliged to wear his shirt all night.

I think, Mr. Editor, that this is a real piece of Aristocratic behavior.

Yours, respectfully,
PETER SIMPLE, Jr.

In Aristocratics it is a first principle that 'what is yours is mine, and what is mine is my own,' and accordingly that in doing what they will with the rights and property of others. Our Duke of Newcastle or Lord Exeter would regulate the voice of any man in their power, as the bully in the above story regulated the covering; but Aristocracy does the thing more completely in England. As Jonathan Wild would say, "It knows a better trick than that of making a man sleep in his shirt whether he likes it or not;" in England it strips him of his shirt for the maintainance of those in purple and fine linen.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Citizens of Norway and Paris in relation to the contemplated Rail Road from Portland to Montreal.

At a meeting of the citizens of Norway and Paris holden agreeably to previous notice, on Saturday, Oct. 12, 1844, at the Inn of Anthony Bennett in said Norway organized by choosing Nathaniel Bennett for President and Henry C. Reed for Secretary, at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the establishment of a rail road between the city of Portland and the city of Montreal, is an object of great importance to the commercial and agricultural interest of Maine.

Resolved, That although in our opinion the proposed road should pass through the town of Norway and and Paris, still as Portland and Montreal are to be the termini, we submit the question of the intermediate rout to further consideration and a more general consultation.

Resolved, That we will confer with our fellow citizens friendly to the proposed object in earnest effort for its attainment.

Resolved, That a committee of six be raised for the purpose of aiding and obtaining information, and otherwise carrying out our views and wishes.

Resolved, That Ezra F. Beal, David Noyes Esq., and James N. Hall of Norway, and Abijah Hall, James Dearing and Alvah Hersey of Paris, be said Committee

Resolved, That the doings of this meeting be published in the Norway Advertiser and Oxford Democrat.

NATHANIEL BENNETT, President.
HENRY C. REED, Secretary.

THE QUAKERS.

The Quakers, who have been persecuted themselves ever since they were a sect, have come out for Dorr, and are moving for his unconditional release. When this peaceful sect take such a matter in hand, you may be sure that they mean to be thorough, and will never stop until he is set free. What a mean, unenviable position does that dirty little State occupy! Not a rag of her money, not a yard of her manufactures, not a single root of her agricultural productions, not a single pound of her beef will the New Yorkers take knowingly! Her banks and her manufactories will be shut up, forthwith, for want of a market; and her fatted cattle no Democratic butcher will buy, under any consideration, until Dorr is released unconditionally. A *pardon* both he and the whole nation besides despise. The release must be unconditional, free, and apologetic. We will *compel* you to do it, unless you do it *voluntarily*. We will starve you out. Take notice that this is but the beginning of the end; and we give you warning, that unless you comply, we will draw a cordon around you that will leave you without help or commiseration. At present we look on the persecutors of Dorr, the stockholders of the banks and manufactories there, as utterly despicable and beneath contempt.—New York Plebeian.

ELECTION IN MARYLAND.
A DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH!

The whigs have carried the election in Maryland by some five hundred—as our readers are advised already—yet we claim the result as a democratic triumph.

☞We have the fact from several Maryland gentleman that Mr. Pratt obtained his election through democratic votes. Those votes were given by citizens interested in the completion of the great canal in that State, in favor of which Mr. Pratt had declared himself, while our candidate was understood to be adverse to it. Mr. P. gets his majority on the line of the canal, and from Democratic counties.☜

MARYLAND is certain for Polk in November.

During a trial of a civil suit, before Judge Gridley, at Utica, N. Y., a few days since, a man named William Rice so completely convicted himself of perjury under a cross-examination, bo J. A. Spencer, Esq., that Judge Gridley immediately ordered him into custody.

The Mighty Mind."—The Richmond Enquirer states, on the authority of two gentleman who have seen the manuscripts, that the "Madisonian pamphlets," as they are called, excoriating Henry Clay, are in Daniel Webster's handwriting.

The Philadelphia Chronicle has a long article in defence of Bishop Onderdonk. It says:—"On the whole we are very much inclined to believe, from the facts now before the world, that Bishop Onderdonk is a much slandered and badly treated man."

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

☞The Wild Cherry tree will soon become the emblem of health. Its triumph over Consumption, Coughs Colds, Asthma, Croup and Liver Complaint, is now complete. It cures those diseases when all other remedies fail. Clergymen, physicians and editors commend it as the best remedy ever before known. Dr. Skillman of Boundbrook, N J., uses the Balsam in his practice for all lung and liver affections, when too obstinate to yield to other remedies. Dr. Hoffman, Huntingdon, Pa cured a child of Paul Schweeble of Asthma with it, after he declared he could do no more with his medicine, and the child must die. Thomas Reed, Esq. merchant, and Dr. Hoffman both certify to this astonishing cure. A. Williams, Esq., Counsellor at Law, 68 William street, was cured of the Asthma of twenty-four years standing by only one bottle of the Balsam. Hundreds have been restored to perfect health by this Balsam, after the last ray of hope from other medicines had fled. We publish facts only—we state only true cures, and have no occasion to bolster up this medicine by the customary array of forged certificates. 2 21

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experiance in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—ist34

MARRIED.

In Portland, on Sunday evening, by Rev. L L. Sadler, Mr Wm. K. Jewett, to Margaret J. Allen of Augusta.

In Westbrook, Mr James N. Read to Miss Harriet R. S. Steavens.

DIED.

In Waldoboro, 1st inst. Mr John Kinsel, aged 70

In Livermore, 1st inst. Eleazer, son of Mr Ichabod Boothby, aged 11 yrs 9 months.

In Great Falls, Albion K. Pillsbury. aged 20.

Notice.

THE Anniversary of the Tyrocinic Adelphi Society of Hebron Academy, and the Literary performances of the Students, will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst at one o'clock P M.

Address by STEPHEN EMERY, Esq.

J. W. ALLEN, R W. CAM, F. C. BUCK, } Com't of Arrangements.

Oct. 15, 1844. *23

Executor's Notice.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Oxford, to Frances Keep, Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL M. KEEP,

late of Jay, in said County (now in in County of Franklin,) deceased, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of the subscribar in Jay, on Thursday the 31st day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, so much of the Real Estate of Samuel M. Keep late of Jay, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, Legacies, charges of administration, and incidental charges The terms of payment made known, and all other necessary information given at the time and place of sale.

FRANCIS KEEP, Executor.
Jay, Sept. 27th, 1844. 22

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yc.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts per yd.
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.
South Paris, May, 1844. tf 52

ON THE HILL! ON THE HILL!

Horse Shoeing & Farriering.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the Shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the business he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False-quarters, Interfering, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

☞Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N. CLIFFORD.
June 17, 1844. 3m6

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON MILLS, Me.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD
POLAND, ME.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

Administrators' & Guardians' DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

LIST OF LETTERS]

REMAINING in the Post Office at Parie, Me., October 1, 1844.

Andrews Ziba—Berry Levi—Besse Olive—Carter Harriet—Cushman Cynthe E.—Caldwell Joseph P.—Dean John—Hutchins Ann P.—Lane Isaac—Mathews Samuel—Norris Simeon—Perkins Mehitable—Rawson Levi—Shaw Geo. K.—Thayer Alexander—Thayer Laura—Tucker Hannah—Tuttle Edward—Young David.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—September 20th, 1844.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Store of Lyman Bolster, in Peru, *on Friday, the first day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon*,—All the right in equity which ALVAH SMALL had at the time of the attachment on the original Writ, or now has, of redeeming the house in which he now lives in Peru, with about one half acre of land on which said house stands, with all the buildings thereon; the same being mortgaged to Samuel Burgess for about $560, now due. Also, all said Small's right to redeem four acres of land lying within a few rods of the aforesaid premises near Putnam's Mills, so called, in Peru; the same being mortgaged to David F. Brown for the sum of about $70 now due. Reference to Oxford Registry of Deeds for further description.

[21] JOHN M. EUSTIS, Dept. Sh'ff.

Foreclosure of Mortgages.

WHEREAS, on the 15th day of December, 1840, William Coolidge, of Waterford, County of Oxford and State of Maine, mortgaged to the subscriber, of Portland, County of Cumberland and State of Maine, a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, situated in said Waterford, and more particularly described in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 60, page 200; said mortgage being given for the sum of $600, payable in ten calender months:—

And whereas, on the 16th day of July, 1842, the said William Coolidge mortgaged to the subscriber a certain farm or parcel of land in said Waterford containing about 400 acres—as more particularly described in the Oxford Registry, Book 65, page 51—for the sum of $400, payable in one year with interest:—

I now hereby give public notice, that the conditions of said mortgages have been broken, and I claim and do foreclose the same—agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

SAMUEL CLARK.
Portland, Sept. 20, 1844. 3w20

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

BUCK & MURDOCK

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to call on James Murdock 3d, who still continues to trade in the Bridgdam Store, and settle the same.

JAMES MURDOCK 3d.
AMBROSE BUCK.
Buckfield, Sept. 17, 1844. 20

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of the Widow of Clement Seavey, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Issacher F. Stephens, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Lemuel Stephens, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Issacher F. Stevens give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford on the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of **Peter C. Virgin,** Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of Samuel Gossom, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of sixty dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Samuel Freeman, Guardian of Ezra C. and Roston S. Bradford, minor heirs of William Bradford, 2d, late of said Turner, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said minors;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself NORCROSS is travelling about the U. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves eqully liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.
117 Fulton St., N. York.
July 1, 1844. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. is 1y Aug. 27, 1844

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for incipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St., Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Desilon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham, Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E. Deane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—isly16

CHILDREN OF THE RICH AND POOR.

What changes are wrought in a few years! The young man, who, a short time since, had not a sixpence that he could call his own, is now the possessor of thousands; while he who was heir to unbounded wealth, is so poor, that he is dependant on charity for a living. We find very few rich men, who did not commence life in poverty and who have not by degrees acquired their wealth, being prudent and industrious; while, on the other hand, the majority of those who are poor and destitute, were blest with rich parents and had every wish of their hearts gratified. Not being industrious, and brought up to extravigant habits, they soon fell through with their property, and are now miserably poor.

It is singular that people will not learn wisdom from the past. Those very men, who were once so excessively poor and were obliged at an early age to be put to trades, but who have acquired property, are bringing up their children in those extravagant habits which may eventually lead to poverty, if nothing worse Instead of teaching them to be prudent and industrious, they indulge them in all their hearts desire. They must not be put to trades; it is not genteel. A counting room or a lawyer's office is pitched upon for the sons, while the girls are taught to play upon the piano and to exclude themselves almost entirely from the kitchen. A few years will show the lack of wisdom in such parents. Their children will inevitably be poor, and the third generation will begin where the grand-parents commenced some fifty years before. If parents were wise, they would look less to the fashions of the day, and more to the future welfare of their children. There is nothing like teaching them to be industrious, and to be economical in their dress and mode of living.

The Medical Student.—"You have read sufficient now, Charles," said an elderly physician, to his student, (a youth who had been studying medicine for two years,) "to commence visiting the sick! I will take you along with me this morning, and you will have an opportunity of seeing as well as reading of many changes in diseases we have to watch with an eye of much security and discrimination, in order to enable us more correctly to judge the character and treatment of various cases than we could possibly learn from reading all the books ever published on the science."

And sure enough, the next morning, off went preceptor and pupil in the daily round of professional visits.

The first house he entered was one where a man in a convalescent state was lounging upon a bed, whilst his nurse was comfortably seated in a rocking chair, reading a novel for his amusement. The Docter approached the bed, and after feeling the pulse of the patient, turned to the nurse and said—

"He has been eating oysters? Why did you let him have them?"

The nurse declared most positively that he had not; but being more closely interrogated, said he had only ate one or two.

After leaving the house, the student asked the Docter how in the world he could tell it was oysters that he had eaten.

"Why, I saw the shells under the bed!" was the reply.

The Docter being very busy the next day, sent the student atone to the patient, and upon his return asked him how he was.

"He is much worse," replied the young deciple—I think he will die. He has eaten a horse!"

"A horse!" vociferated the physician.

"Yes, sir, a horse!"

"How in the world did you find that he had eaten a horse?"

"Because, sir," said the knowing student "I saw the saddle and a bridle under the bed!"

HE HAS NO FRIENDS.

"He has no friends, give him a kick," is the language, if not the practice of the world, when a man has lost his fortune and become reduced in his circumstances. No matter how much he has done for the public—how much time he has sacrificed for the welfare of others—it is forgotten, since his property has gone. Now he must be looked down upon with feelings of contempt. If there is a sin of a deep dye, it is this—to torment the poor and unfortunate—to spurn them from our presence with a harsh word or a savage kick. Yet such is the practice of many.—Hundreds who were once rich and influential men, have by the force of circumstances, been reduced to want, and are now passed by with scarcely a word of recognition. Those who were once their nearest friends alike treat them with contempt—which plainly shows that is was the gold and not the men they were once attached to.

"Our hearts of pity void! to oppress the weak,
To point your vengeance at the friendless head,
And with one mutual cry insult the fallen!
Emblem too just of man's degenerate race."

Reader, if you pride yourself with possessing a soul, never oppress, or look with contempt upon the unfortunate. When you behold sorrow or misery use your exertions to heal the broken heart and restore again the poor and distressed. It is a God-like disposition to go about doing good, and they who practice this virtue must at last inherit the sweetest joys of paridise.

Gentleness is a sort of mild atmosphere, and it enters into a child's soul, like the sunshine into a rose bud, slowly but shurely expanding it into beauty and vigor.

When a family party are going home, it is common for one to go before to make all ready for the rest, and to welcome them. "I go to prepare a place for you," said Christ to his disciples.

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cautaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated a stem of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.☜!

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all, he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommenced by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 4844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 69 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 481 Washton-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Grafam; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Walton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller. Aug 27. 6mi6cily

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PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet this short space of time, with the extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gradually eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a longed for appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the corpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarluttic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, costipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, langour, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, costipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, epilepsy, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, fainting, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, stractures, fits, tic dolureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping cough, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, attains powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise.
And future PARR'S be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. [illegible] Canton Mills [illegible]; Rumford Corner, J. [illegible] W. Gould; E Wilton J. [illegible]

SETH W FOWLE [illegible]
38 Washington St., Boston. Single doze, 25 cts. Dozen or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

WRIGHT'S
☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.☜

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, here in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vey wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lu re' lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitor of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the folk wing wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'
—Indian Purgative—
Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, **198**

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County:

Andover, Lewis Crockett
Albany, Thomas Jameson.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E., E. M. Cutler & Co
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Enoch Hudson.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Canton, Tootand & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Wardlow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. [illegible] dge.
Livermore (Maine) Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Charles Durell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Riggins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Boster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Bisbe & Son.
Turner Centre, Morrell & Bradford.
Wilsford, Clupin Nelson

N B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above unrivalled medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this county from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. ep9 34—Dec. 26

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hæmorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cautaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-ne d preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although these are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of these diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, often as a cautious as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secretory and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on the contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular or pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bingham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell Woodstock; Button & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham Pamford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Humphrey, Weston; J. Parsons, C. H. Gratis, Mason; C. S. Packard, Adams; C. Howe, Sumner. -[April 11 1843 ep9 49

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the day, are especially recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hosack, and Dr Landon, of Dutches county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Billous Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermitten. and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Billous complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to him in life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its vitiated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 c s. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice
Hiram, S. Pike.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Wyeth.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Burrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of Levi Stowell, Administrator de bonis non, of the estate of Hiram Kenget, late of Paris in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale would injure the residue, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
20 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Estate of

DANIEL H. WILEY,

late of Stow, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 6th day of August, A. D. 1844 are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of James Farrington, in said Stow, on the firs. and second Tuesdays of December next, from one until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

ABNER DAVIS
HENRY S FARRINGTON } Commissioners.
Stow, Sept. 3, 1844. 20

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of

JOHN FIFIELD,

late of Stow, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 6th day of August, A. D. 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in, and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of the widow Sally Fifield, in said Stow, on the first and second Wednesdays of December next, from one, until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

ABNER DAVIS
HENRY S FARRINGTON } Commissioners.
Stow, Sept 3 1844 20

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

CLEMENT SEAVEY,

late of Bethel, in said County deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 16th day of September, 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in, and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the same at the Inn of Gilbert Chapman, in West Bethel on the first Saturdays of February and March next, from one until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days

JOHN B MASON
ANDREW STILES } Com'rs
Bethel, Sept 20 1844 21

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00. 1,50, & 2,00.
Work Warranted.—March 28. tf 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14. 1844. 41

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—Newry.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and nonresident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Newry, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the Collector, Columbus Eames, for the year 1843, has certified to me that the same are taxed in the Bills commited to him to collect by the Assessors of said town of Newry, and the following sums remain unpaid, viz:

Names of Non-residents	Range,	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres	Value.	Amt of Tax
Tuckey,	4	4	100	$20	31
Jacob Jackson,	5	4	100	20	34
G Gurney,	5	2	100	20	34
O C Frost,			14	10	18
Supposed to be Theophilus Harris,			7661	766	12 88
Names of residents,					
Taxes on real estate unpaid.					
John B Davis,					68
John Kilgore,					77
Josiah Smith,					3 36
Land taken from Andover West Surpous and annexed to Newry by an Act of the Legislature.					
Owners unkown,	10	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18
		6	100	10	18
		7	100	10	18
	11	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18
		6	100	10	18
	12	6	100	10	18
	13	1	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
	14	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18
	15	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18
	16	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18

ENOCH FOSTER, Treasurer of Newry.
September 11th, 1844. 21

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Catharine Butterfield**, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of John Butterfield, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and to carry out the intention of said deceased, as expressed in his last Will and Testament. Said Executrix having also presented her first account of her administration of said estate for allowance.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
2t Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Wm. Frost, 3d, Administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Everett, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented the return of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Henry C. Reed, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented a Petition for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale thereof will injure the residue, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, also, for License to sell said deceased's interest in the homestead Farm of Andrew Richardson, late of Gorham, in said county, deceased, the same having been mortgaged to said Joseph to secure the payment of a note of land, which is unavailable as personal assets; also, a Petition of the Widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F EMERY, Register
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Merritt Farrar, Administrator of the estate of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to make a division among the heirs of said deceased of the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Josiah Keen, Administrator on the estate of Henry Leonard, late of said Turner, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition of the Widow praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.